GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1484
ANSWERED ON:27.11.2002
NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION
SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (PATIL)

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the National Population Commission was set up;

(b) the aims and main objectives of setting up of the National Population Commission; and

(c) the achievement made by the Commission in controlling the explosive population of the country so far?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY O PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER O STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE)

(a) :The National Commission on Population was set up on 11th May, 2000.

(b) :The aims and objectives of setting up of the National Commission on Population are to :

(i) review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the policy.

(ii) promote synergy between demographic, educational, environmental and developmental programmes so as to hasten population stabilization.

(iii) promote inter-sectoral coordination in planning and implementation across government agencies of the Central and State Governments, to involve the civil society and the private sector and to explore the possibilities of international cooperation in support of the goals set out in the Policy.

(iv) facilitate the development of a vigorous people`s movement in support of this national effort.

(c) :The main achievements made by the Commission are given below:

(i) On the basis of the decisions taken at the first Conference of the Commissionand the Strategic Support Group of Secretaries of the concerned Departments, eight Working /Advisory Groups were constituted by the NCP. Thereport/recommendations of these Groups have been forwarded to the concerned Departments and taken into consideration, to the extent possible, in the sectoral programmes for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(ii) A thorough review of the implementation of the national Family Welfare programme in the high fertility States and at the national level.

(iii) Identification of 133 districts having TFR>3.5 for focused action forpopulation stabilization followed by a conference of DMs of these districts to discuss and decide about various matters relating to population stabilization.

(iv) Selection of social, economic and demographic indicators for monitoring purpose.

(v) Conference of Demographic Research Organisations for integrating the results of research with policy formulation.

(vi) Field visits for evolving grass-root level models for addressing various issues relating to population stabilization. On this basis, area specific field level initiatives will be undertaken with the involvement of PRIs, NGOs, Women Self-Help Groups and Youth Organisations.

(vii) Two Ministerial Conferences were organized for convergence of social sector programmes.

(viii) A Conference of State Population Commissions was organized where adetailed review of the implementation of the State Population Policies were undertaken. This has given an opportunity for sharing the experiences of better performing States viz. a viz. States which are witnessing high population growth now.